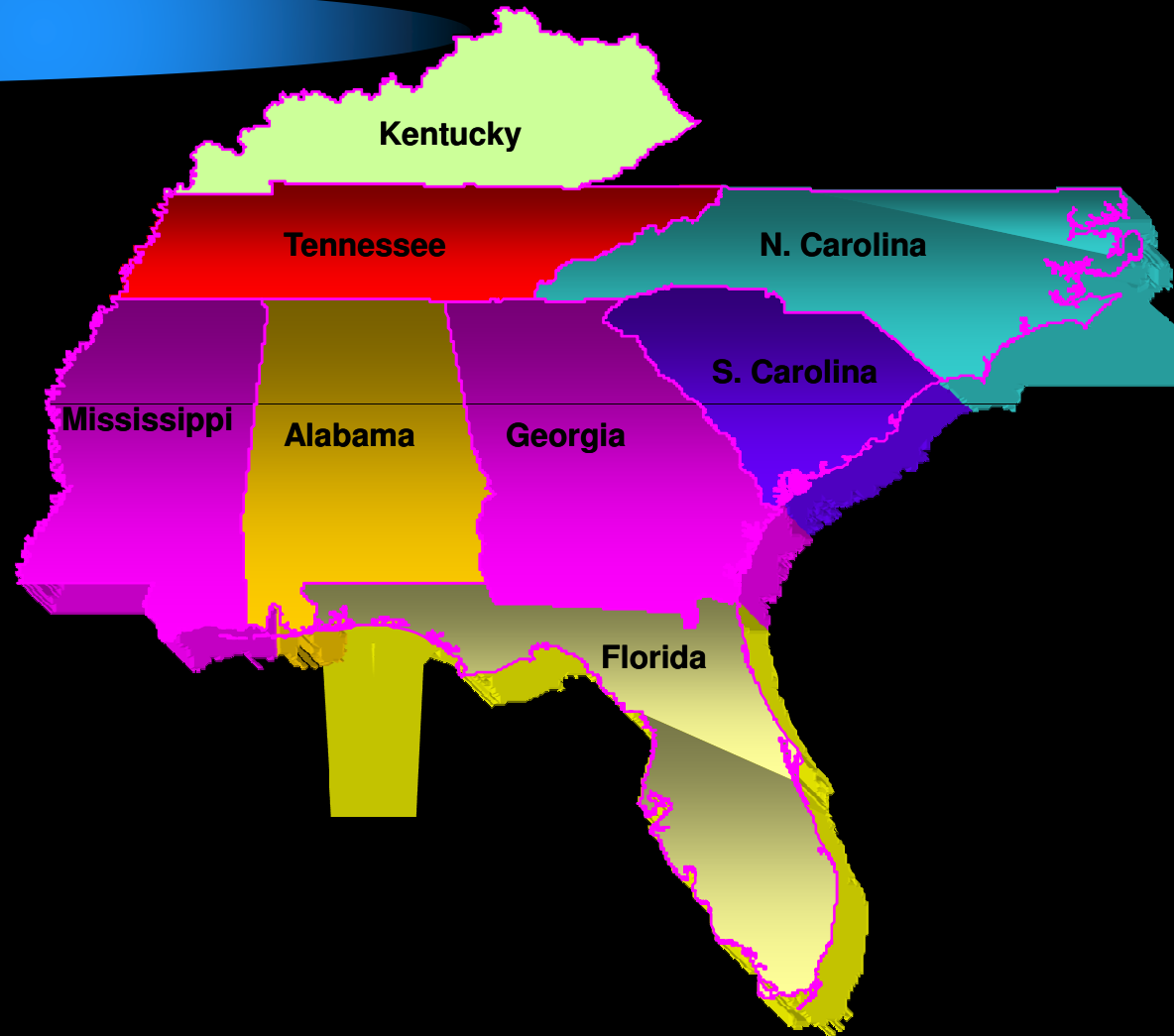




# US EPA Region 4 Superfund Division





**Kentucky**

**Tennessee**

**N. Carolina**

**S. Carolina**

**Mississippi**

**Alabama**

**Georgia**

**Florida**



# Origin of CERCLA /Superfund Program

- 1 Late 1970's/early 1980's, several sites with hazardous waste gained national attention
  - u Love Canal, Niagara Falls, New York
  - u Valley of Drums, Brooks, Kentucky
- 1 In 1980, U.S. Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – commonly referred to as Superfund
- 1 Protect citizens from the dangers posed by abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites



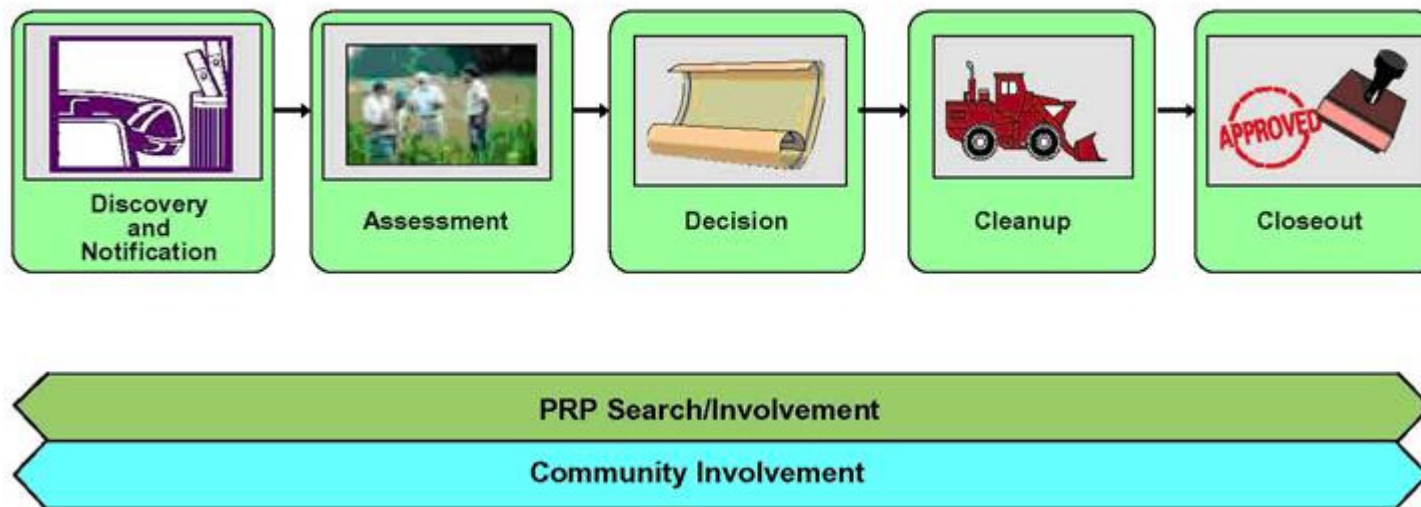
# *Key Provisions of CERCLA*

- 1 Authority to respond to releases of hazardous substances
- 1 Inventory and Prioritize sites
- 1 Imposes liability for Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)
- 1 Advances scientific and technological capabilities
- 1 Involves states, tribal governments, and the community
- 1 Ensures long-term protectiveness



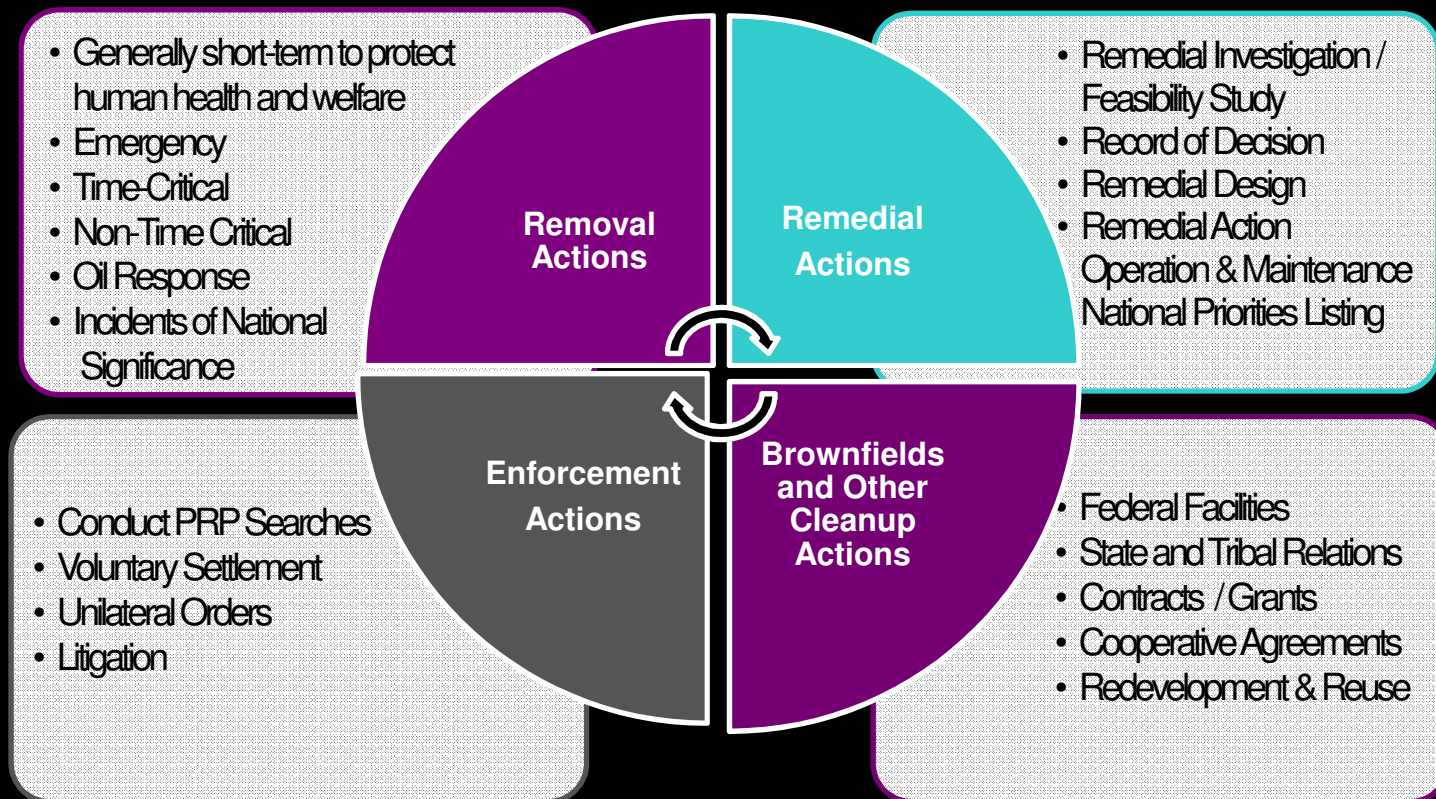
# Response Process

## Overview of the Response Process under CERCLA and the NCP



# Superfund

Enacted in 1980 to protect citizens from the dangers posed by abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, such as Love Canal and Times Beach. Also known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended ([CERCLA statute](#), [CERCLA overview](#)).



# *Remedial Process*

Major phases in the remedial process:

- 1 Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study
- 1 Record of Decision
- 1 Remedial Design
- 1 Remedial Action
- 1 Operation & Maintenance



## *Maxey Flats*

- 1 Installation of the Final Cap will complete the Remedial Action.
- 1 The Site will enter the O&M Phase which will continue to perpetuity.
- 1 Five-Year Reviews of the remedy are required to ensure that the site remains protective.

